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(54) **Use of active solution for disinfecting and/or sterilizing a dental unit and method thereof**

(57) The present invention relates to the use of active solutions for disinfecting and/or sterilizing a dental unit. Moreover, the present invention relates to a method for disinfecting and/or sterilizing the hydraulic circuit within a dental unit by using active solutions.

## Description

[0001] The present invention relates to the use of active solutions for disinfecting and/or sterilizing a dental unit. Moreover, the present invention relates to a method for disinfecting and/or sterilizing the hydraulic circuit within a dental unit by using active solutions.

[0002] In the field of dentistry it is known about the use of oxidizing compounds and/or solutions with a disinfecting activity for cleaning and disinfecting dental units and tools such as handpieces and burs.

[0003] The compositions and/or solutions, with biocidal activity that are present on the market are used for disinfecting outer surfaces.

[0004] Moreover, it is known about the use of a method for sterilizing in autoclave surgical instruments and handpieces. Autoclave sterilization is a highly efficient method for carrying out a bacterial decontamination of tools and/or parts of a dental unit that can be dismantled and placed in the autoclave.

[0005] Autoclave sterilization allows to act both on the outer and on the inner surface.

[0006] It is known that a dental unit comprises a so-called handpiece or forceps, which is the terminal end of a series of ducts for flows of compressed air and water and/or mixtures of air and water.

[0007] With said handpiece the dentist can carry out a series of operations within the patient's mouth.

[0008] A point arranged on the handpiece is cooled by using a flow of water. Said point is mounted onto the handpiece and used for drilling and cutting. The point cooling is carried out by means of a flow of water supplied together with air so as to obtain a mixture, the known spray (vaporized water + compressed air).

[0009] During the operations on the patient the dentist introduces into the latter's mouth said handpiece, through which he can carry out a series of operations on the various dental parts. Bacterial contaminations from the handpiece to the patient and from the patient to the handpiece are therefore unavoidable. That is why the problem of hygienic safety plays an important role in the field of dentistry. Such problem obliges dentists and dental technicians to take a series of measures so as to avoid the transmission of contaminations among their patients.

[0010] A kind of bacterial contamination that has to be taken into serious consideration is the one occurring when, at the end of a given operation, the dentist stops the spray water + air flow.

[0011] In this situation, when the air + water flow is stopped, no water drops from the handpiece. Such an effect takes place because on the one hand there is a pressure of the water within the tubes that would tend to push outside, and on the other hand there is a minimal re-activation of the flow in the opposite direction with respect to the exit so as to prevent its dropping.

[0012] The working of a handpiece following the aforesaid scheme prevents water from dropping, but

transfers microbes and bacteria from the oral cavity, where pieces of tissue are vaporized, into the handpiece. Microbes and viruses within the patient's oral cavity can therefore get into the tool (handpiece) and contaminate the whole supply duct for water + compressed air and then reach the unit's inner circuit containing water.

[0013] Experimental tests have been carried out by using for some days a dental unit with a perfectly sterilized handpiece, equipped with a sterile point and supplied with sterile water taken from a standardized container. At the end of said tests some bacteriological analyses have been carried out on the tank water, which have detected traces of microbial contaminations from the patients to the tank, thus contaminating the whole inner duct, the water circuits of the dental unit and the water tank.

[0014] In other words, it happens that microbes and/or viruses spread from the forceps, handpiece, to the ducts and reach the container-bottle.

[0015] The transfer of microbes and/or viruses from the handpiece to the whole circuit is helped by concentration gradients ensuring the spreading of microbes into the circuit.

[0016] Furthermore, a contribution to the spreading of such microbial masses is due to the movements of liquids within the ducts.

[0017] In order to solve the problems concerning bacterial contaminations in dental units a series of operating modes have been adopted, which consist in introducing a disinfecting substance into the water ducts.

[0018] To say it otherwise, a disinfectant gets through the water circuits, thus ensuring that all the bacteria that might have moved from the patient into the ducts can be wholly eliminated before operating on the following patient.

[0019] Practically, for disinfecting and/or sterilizing the removable parts of the dental unit, such as handpieces, said parts are placed within the device to be used for an autoclave sterilization, whereas for disinfecting the water circuits of the dental unit the following steps are followed.

[0020] At given times, for instance the evening before or during a break of the working day, a complete hygienic operation is carried out, i.e. a substance with a high sporicidal power is introduced into the water circuits of the dental unit and left within the ducts. The duration of this kind of operation depends on the decontamination degree to be achieved.

[0021] In order to carry out a sterilization and, therefore, reach a sporicidal effect with the substances available on the market a contact time of some hours, on average 4-6 hours, is necessary.

[0022] The latter kind of treatment, i.e. sterilization, can therefore be carried out only at the end of the day.

[0023] As a matter of fact, carrying out this operation during normal working hours would result in a very long stop for the dental unit, and subsequently in the impos-

sibility to carry out other operations on the patients.

[0024] Anyhow, the disinfection and/or sterilization steps described above cannot be carried out when the patient is sitting on the dental unit. The unit cannot be disinfected and/or sterilized if the patient is present.

[0025] Moreover, the disinfection and/or sterilization steps cannot be carried out in the interval between the exit of one patient and the arrival of another one.

[0026] Disinfection and/or sterilization carried out for instance with glutaraldehyde perfectly sanitizes the hydraulic circuit within a dental unit, but when operations start again said water circuits are contaminated once more.

[0027] Moreover, problems arise not only due to the presence of bacteria within the patient's mouth, but also due to the presence of bacteria in network water containing various kinds of microorganisms.

[0028] The microorganisms that are present in the water network are water inhabitants. That is way such microorganisms live well in the water circuits of a dental unit, clinging to the duct walls, multiplying and forming a biofilm which cannot be easily removed after a given time. The microorganisms that are present in the supply network of a hydraulic circuit of a dental unit progressively contaminate the whole circuit, and the biofilm grows and gets thicker on the inner surfaces. When the biofilm scales off the surface of the hydraulic duct of the dental unit, said microorganisms that have grown within the unit are released in the water flow.

[0029] Tests have been carried out on water samples coming from the water network, which have been used for some days in a dental unit: the result has been that bacterial contaminations of 100,000 microbes/ml of water used have been found.

[0030] We can thus summarize as follows the existing ways of contamination of the inner water circuits of a dental unit:

1. direct contamination from patient to unit;
2. contamination from water supply to dental unit; and
3. contamination in compressed air used for handling pneumatic tools and for sprays.

[0031] An aim of the present invention is to provide for the use of active solutions with a high biocidal efficiency that allow to disinfect and/or sterilize a dental unit, or at least a part of it, thus protecting the patient's health from risks of contamination.

[0032] Another aim of the present invention is to provide for a method for disinfecting and/or sterilizing a water circuit of a dental unit, or at least a part of it, which is fast, efficient, cheap and safe for the patient's health.

[0033] The technical problem underlying the present invention has been to propose a particular selection of active solutions and a method for disinfecting and/or sterilizing the inner surfaces of the water circuits within a dental unit, or at least a part of said surfaces, which

can overcome the limitations and drawbacks of the prior art.

[0034] This technical problem has been solved by the Applicant, who has defined some particular active solutions containing specific active substances protecting the patient's health from possible risks of bacterial contamination. The use and method according to the present invention have proved to be easy to carry out, cheap and highly efficient.

[0035] The object of the present invention is the use of active solutions for disinfecting and/or sterilizing a water circuit, or a part of it, within a dental unit, whose characteristics are listed in the enclosed independent claims.

[0036] Preferred embodiments concerning particular uses of said active solutions are listed in the enclosed dependent claims.

[0037] Another object of the present invention is a method for disinfecting and/or sterilizing a water circuit, or at least a part of it, within a dental unit, whose characteristics are listed in the enclosed independent claims.

[0038] Other preferred embodiments are described in the enclosed dependent claims.

[0039] Further technical features and the advantages of the invention will be more evident from the following detailed description.

[0040] Examples of active solutions used in the present invention are:

#### Active solution no. 1

[0041] Aqueous or hydroalcoholic active solution comprising the active substance ortho-phthalaldehyde; preferably in a concentration of 0.3 to 3%, expressed as grams of active substance in 100 grams of solution.

#### Active solution no. 2

[0042] Aqueous or hydroalcoholic active solution comprising the active substance peracetic acid; preferably in a concentration of 0.1 to 2%, expressed as grams of active substance in 100 grams of solution. Said active substance can be obtained from:

- a. Mixture of acetic acid and hydrogen peroxide, or alternatively;
- b. TAED (tetraacetylenediamine) and an active or nascent oxygen generator chosen among organic peroxides, such as for instance urea peroxide.

#### Active solution no. 3

[0043] Aqueous or hydroalcoholic active solution comprising the active substance hydrogen peroxide; preferably in a concentration of 3 to 30%, expressed as grams of active substance in 100 grams of solution.

Active solution no. 4

[0044] Aqueous or hydroalcoholic active solution comprising the active substance as association of glutaraldehyde and phenate; preferably with a concentration of glutaraldehyde 0.5 to 2%, expressed as grams of active substance in 100 grams of solution, and with a concentration of sodium or potassium phenate of 0.5 to 2%, expressed as grams of active substance in 100 grams of active solution.

Active solution no. 5

[0045] Aqueous or hydroalcoholic active solution comprising the active substance active iodine ( $I_2$ ); preferably in a concentration of 0.2 to 2%, expressed as grams of active substance in 100 grams of solution. Said active substance can be obtained from:

- a. An association of elementary iodine, preferably in a concentration of 0.5 to 2.5%, expressed as grams in 100 grams of solution, with sodium or potassium iodide; preferably in a concentration of 0.5 to 2.5%, expressed as grams in 100 grams of solution.
- b. Iodine-polyvinylpyrrolidone (Iodopovidone); preferably in a concentration of 0.5 to 2.5%, expressed as grams in 100 grams of solution.

Active solution no. 6

[0046] Aqueous or hydroalcoholic active solution comprising the active substance active chlorine ( $Cl_2$ ); preferably in a concentration of 0.025 to 0.25%, expressed as grams of active substance in 100 grams of solution. Said active substance can be obtained from:

- a. Chloramine T (sodium paratoluensulphonchloramide); preferably in a concentration of 0.025 to 0.25%, expressed as grams in 100 grams of solution.
- b. Dichloramine (paratoluensulphondichloramide); preferably in a concentration of 0.05 to 0.5%, expressed as grams in 100 grams of solution.
- c. Trichloroisocyanuric acid (trichloro-S-triazine-trione); preferably in a concentration of 0.03 to 0.3%, expressed as grams in 100 grams of solution.
- d. Sodium or potassium dichloroisocyanurate; preferably in a concentration of 0.05 to 0.5%, expressed as grams in 100 grams of solution.
- e. Sodium hypochlorite; preferably in a concentration of 0.5 to 5%, expressed as grams in 100 grams of solution.

Active solution no. 7

[0047] Aqueous or hydroalcoholic active solution comprising the active substance chlorine dioxide

( $ClO_2$ ); preferably in a concentration of 0.01 to 0.1%, expressed as grams of active substance in 100 grams of solution.

Active solution no. 8

[0048] Aqueous or hydroalcoholic active solution comprising an association of adazone (5,7-diphenyl-1,3-diazoadamantan-6-one); preferably in a concentration of 0.005 to 0.05%, expressed as grams of active substance in 100 grams of solution, with peracetic acid; preferably in a concentration of 0.02 to 0.2%, expressed as grams in 100 grams of solution.

[0049] The active solutions according to the present invention have such disinfecting and sterilizing properties as to ensure a fungicidal, bactericidal, sporicidal and virocidal action.

[0050] Beyond the active substances listed above, the active solutions can comprise additives chosen among: stabilizing agents, ion-trapping agents; a pH stabilizing buffer system.

[0051] In the case of active solutions comprising peracetic ions, said solutions can be stabilized by introducing a suitable agent or stabilizing substance, which can prevent the degradation of hydrogen peroxide and/or peracetic ions. The solution can further contain a suitable trapping agent such as EDTA and a suitable surfactant agent.

[0052] Said active solutions can be used in a method for disinfecting and/or sterilizing a dental unit, carried out with the solution at room temperature, in particular for disinfecting and/or sterilizing the inner surfaces of water circuits of dental units.

[0053] The method according to the present invention comprises the following steps:

- supply the hydraulic circuit, or part of it, within a dental unit with a disinfecting and/or sterilizing active solution containing, an active substance chosen among: ortho-phthalaldehyde, peracetic acid, hydrogen peroxide, glutaraldehyde, active iodine, active chlorine, chlorine dioxide or adazone/peracetic acid;
- let the active solution introduced into the hydraulic circuit react; and
- rinse the hydraulic circuit with a washing aqueous solution.

[0054] Preferably, the active solution is used at a temperature of 30 to 40°C and at a pH stabilized for instance at 7 to 8.

[0055] Preferably, the method provides for a break after the introduction of the active solution containing the active substance into the hydraulic circuit, so as to allow the active substances to act within the hydraulic circuit of the dental unit.

[0056] The use the active solutions according to the present invention allows to carry out a high-level disin-

fection of the hydraulic circuit of the dental unit in 5 minutes only, and a highly efficient sterilization can be carried out in 10 minutes only.

[0057] The results obtained therefore allow to use the aforesaid disinfecting and/or sterilizing method as a system to be carried out between one patient and the following one during a normal working day, and also to adopt a sanitizing and safety system always between one patient and the following one (intra-patient) and/or at the end of the day.

[0058] As a consequence, all the patients during the whole day can have a higher protection against possible cross infections transmitted from other patients.

#### Claims

1. Use of an aqueous or hydroalcoholic active solution comprising the active substance ortho-phthalaldehyde for disinfecting and/or sterilizing a water circuit, or at least a part of it, within a dental unit.
2. Use according to claim 1, in which said solution has a concentration of 0.3 to 3%, expressed as grams of active substance in 100 grams of solution.
3. Use of an aqueous or hydroalcoholic active solution comprising the active substance peracetic acid for disinfecting and/or sterilizing a water circuit, or at least a part of it, within a dental unit.
4. Use according to claim 3, in which said solution has a concentration of 0.1 to 2%, expressed as grams of active substance in 100 grams of solution.
5. Use according to claim 4, in which said active substance is obtained from a mixture of acetic acid and hydrogen peroxide or from TAED (tetraacetylenediamine) and an active or nascent oxygen generator chosen among organic peroxides, such as urea peroxide.
6. Use of an aqueous or hydroalcoholic active solution comprising the active substance hydrogen peroxide for disinfecting and/or sterilizing a water circuit, or at least a part of it, within a dental unit.
7. Method according to claim 6, in which said solution has a concentration of 3 to 30%, expressed as grams of active substance in 100 grams of solution.
8. Use of an aqueous or hydroalcoholic active solution comprising the active substance as an association of glutaraldehyde and phenate for disinfecting and/or sterilizing a water circuit, or at least a part of it, within a dental unit.
9. Use according to claim 8, in which said solution has

a concentration of glutaraldehyde of 0.5 to 2%, expressed as grams of active substance in 100 grams of solution, and a concentration of sodium or potassium phenate of 0.5 to 2%, expressed as grams of active substance in 100 grams of solution.

10. Use of an aqueous or hydroalcoholic active solution comprising the active substance active iodine ( $I_2$ ) for disinfecting and/or sterilizing a water circuit, or at least a part of it, within a dental unit.
11. Method according to claim 10, in which said solution has a concentration of 0.2 to 2%, expressed as grams of active substance in 100 grams of solution.
12. Use according to claim 11, in which said active substance is obtained from an association of elementary iodine; preferably in a concentration of 0.5 to 2.5%, expressed as grams in 100 grams of solution, with sodium or potassium iodide; preferably in a concentration of 0.5 to 2.5%, expressed as grams in 100 grams of solution.
13. Use according to claim 11, in which said active substance is obtained from iodine polyvinylpyrrolidone (Iodopovidone); preferably in a concentration of 0.5 to 2.5, expressed as grams in 100 grams of solution.
14. Use of an aqueous or hydroalcoholic active solution comprising the active substance active chlorine ( $Cl_2$ ) for disinfecting and/or sterilizing a water circuit, or at least a part of it, within a dental unit; preferably in a concentration of 0.025 to 0.25%, expressed as grams in 100 grams of solution.
15. Use according to claim 14, in which said active substance is obtained from:
  - Chloramine T (sodium paratoluensulphonchloramide); preferably in a concentration of 0.025 to 0.25%, expressed as grams in 100 grams of solution; or
  - Dichloramine (paratoluensulphondichloramide); preferably in a concentration of 0.05 to 0.5%, expressed as grams in 100 grams of solution; or
  - Trichloroisocyanuric acid (trichloro-S-triazine-trione); preferably in a concentration of 0.03 to 0.3%, expressed as grams in 100 grams of solution; or
  - Sodium or potassium dichloroisocyanurate; preferably in a concentration of 0.05 to 0.5%, expressed as grams in 100 grams of solution; or
  - Sodium hypochlorite; preferably in a concentration of 0.5 to 5%, expressed as grams in 100 grams of solution.
16. Use of an aqueous or hydroalcoholic active solution

comprising the active substance chlorine dioxide ( $\text{ClO}_2$ ) for disinfecting and/or sterilizing a water circuit, or at least a part of it, within a dental unit.

17. Method according to claim 16, in which said solution 5  
has a concentration of 0.01 to 0.1%, expressed as  
grams of active substance in 100 grams of solution.
18. Use of an aqueous or hydroalcoholic active solution 10  
comprising an association of adazone (5,7-diphe-  
nyl-1,3-diazadamantan-6-one); preferably in a  
concentration of 0.005 to 0.05%, expressed as  
grams in 100 grams of solution, with peracetic acid;  
preferably in a concentration of 0.02 to 0.2%, ex- 15  
pressed as grams in 100 grams of solution.
19. Method for disinfecting and/or sterilizing a water cir-  
cuit, or at least a part of it, within a dental unit com-  
prising the following steps: 20
- supply the hydraulic circuit, or at least a part of 25  
it, within a dental unit with a disinfecting and/or  
sterilizing active solution according to any of  
the claims 1 to 18;
  - let the active solution introduced into the hy-  
draulic circuit react; and
  - rinse the hydraulic circuit with a washing aque-  
ous solution.
20. Method according to claim 19, in which said active 30  
solution according to any of the claims 1 to 18 in-  
troduced into the hydraulic circuit is left therein for  
3 to 10 minutes for disinfecting and for 10 to 20 min-  
utes for sterilizing the inner surfaces of the water  
circuits of a dental unit. 35

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# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 02 42 5722

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
Y	WO 95 20366 A (COTE LUDGER ;PREVOST ANDRE (CA); SAVAGE GARY (CA); BARBEAU JEAN (C) 3 August 1995 (1995-08-03) * page 2, line 12-14; claim 1; figure.1 *	1,2,19, 20	A61L2/18 A61C1/00 A01N35/04
Y	WO 02 26269 A (METREX RES CORP) 4 April 2002 (2002-04-04) * page 1, line 9-11 * * page 2, line 6-14; example 13 *	1,2,19, 20	
Y	U.S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION: "FDA-Cleared Sterilants and High Level Disinfectants with General Claims for Processing Reusable Medical and Dental Devices" [Online] 30 January 2002 (2002-01-30) XP002233300 Retrieved from the Internet: <URL: <a href="http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/ode/germlab.html">http://www.fda.gov/cdrh/ode/germlab.html</a> > [retrieved on 2003-03-24] * page 1 *	1,2,19, 20	
A	EP 0 345 228 A (CASTELLINI SPA) 6 December 1989 (1989-12-06) * claims 1,2,4,7,9,16 *	1,2,19, 20	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7) A61L A61C A01N
A	FR 2 718 923 A (SOGIVAL) 27 October 1995 (1995-10-27) * page 2, line 7-10; claim 1 *	1,2,19, 20	
A	EP 0 292 301 A (SURGIKOS INC) 23 November 1988 (1988-11-23) * claim 1 *	1,2,19, 20	
X,P	EP 1 269 844 A (CASTELLINI SPA) 2 January 2003 (2003-01-02) * paragraphs [0035]-[0040] * * paragraph [0045] * * paragraphs [0053]-[0062] *	3-5	
-/--			
-The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search MUNICH		Date of completion of the search 13 June 2003	Examiner Jochheim, J
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons &amp; : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 (03.02) (PocC01)



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Office

## EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 02 42 5722

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
X	WO 96 20737 A (COTE LUDGER ;PREVOST ANDRE (CA); UNIV MONTREAL (CA); BARBEAU JEAN) 11 July 1996 (1996-07-11) * page 4, line 2-28 * * page 5, line 5-20; claims 1,7 * ---	3-5	
A	US 6 039 921 A (BOUCHER RAYMOND M G) 21 March 2000 (2000-03-21) * column 2, line 15-19 * * column 2, line 57 - column 3, line 4; claim 1 * ---	6,7	
X	EP 0 313 527 A (CASTELLINI SPA) 26 April 1989 (1989-04-26) * column 4, line 49-60; claims 1,14 * ---	14,15	
X	US 6 019 905 A (WAGGONER MARK B) 1 February 2000 (2000-02-01) * claim 1 * ---	14,15	
A	US 4 297 224 A (MACCHIAROLO NICK T ET AL) 27 October 1981 (1981-10-27) * column 1, line 7-12 * * column 3, line 37-45 * * column 4, line 54-61 * ---	16,17	
<p>--- -/--</p>			<p>TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)</p>
<p>The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p>			
Place of search MUNICH		Date of completion of the search 13 June 2003	Examiner Jochheim, J
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ..... &amp; : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 03.82 (P04C01)





European Patent  
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# EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 02 42 5722

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
X	<p>DATABASE BIOSIS [Online]            BIOSCIENCES INFORMATION SERVICE,            PHILADELPHIA, PA, US;            JACQUOT L ET AL: "Prova di efficacia di un composto chimico a base di acido peracetico e adazone (Adaspor) nella sterilizzazione degli endoscopi."            Database accession no. PREV200300187993            XP002244227            * abstract *            &amp; GAZZETTA MEDICA ITALIANA ARCHIVIO PER LE SCIENZE MEDICHE,            vol. 161, no. 3, pages 135-143,            ISSN: 0393-3660</p> <p>-----</p>	18	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
-The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search MUNICH		Date of completion of the search 13 June 2003	Examiner Jochheim, J
<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone            Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category            A : technological background            O : non-written disclosure            P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention            E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date            D : document cited in the application            L : document cited for other reasons</p> <p>8 : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>			

EPO FORM 1503 (03.02) (P04001)



European Patent  
Office

Application Number

EP 02 42 5722

### CLAIMS INCURRING FEES

The present European patent application comprised at the time of filing more than ten claims.

- ☐ Only part of the claims have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims and for those claims for which claims fees have been paid, namely claim(s):
- ☐ No claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims.

### LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirements of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions, namely:

see sheet B

- ☐ All further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for all claims.
- ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, the Search Division did not invite payment of any additional fee.
- ☒ Only part of the further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the inventions in respect of which search fees have been paid, namely claims:  
1-7, 14-20
- ☐ None of the further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the invention first mentioned in the claims, namely claims:



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LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION  
SHEET B

Application Number  
EP 02 42 5722

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirements of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions, namely:

1. Claims: 1,2,19,20

Disinfecting and/or sterilizing a water circuit, or at least a part of it, within a dental unit with an aqueous or hydroalcoholic active solution comprising the active substance ortho-phthalaldehyde.

2. Claims: 3-5

Disinfecting and/or sterilizing a water circuit, or at least a part of it, within a dental unit with an aqueous or hydroalcoholic active solution comprising the active substance peracetic acid.

3. Claims: 6,7

Disinfecting and/or sterilizing a water circuit, or at least a part of it, within a dental unit with an aqueous or hydroalcoholic active solution comprising the active substance hydrogen peroxide.

4. Claims: 8,9

Disinfecting and/or sterilizing a water circuit, or at least a part of it, within a dental unit with an aqueous or hydroalcoholic active solution comprising the active substance as an association of glutaraldehyde and phenate.

5. Claims: 10-13

Disinfecting and/or sterilizing a water circuit, or at least a part of it, within a dental unit with an aqueous or hydroalcoholic active solution comprising the active substance active iodine.

6. Claims: 14,15

Disinfecting and/or sterilizing a water circuit, or at least a part of it, within a dental unit with an aqueous or hydroalcoholic active solution comprising the active substance active chlorine.

7. Claims: 16,17

Disinfecting and/or sterilizing a water circuit, or at least



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LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION  
SHEET B

Application Number  
EP 02 42 5722

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirements of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions, namely:

a part of it, within a dental unit with an aqueous or hydroalcoholic active solution comprising the active substance chlorine dioxide.

8. Claim : 18

Disinfecting and/or sterilizing a water circuit, or at least a part of it, within a dental unit with an aqueous or hydroalcoholic active solution comprising an association of adazone with peracetic acid.

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT  
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

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This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report.  
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